MEXICO'S ROMANTIC CAPITAL SEEN THROUGH AMERICAN EYBS.

Its People, Streets, Plaza, Cathedral, Muse um, Academy, Fashionable Drive, Drivers, Walters, Estables, and Seelal Customs-A City that is Very Unilka New York,

CITY OF MEXICO, April 2 .- There is scarcely a city in either the Old or New World whose name conjures up such romantic ideas as does that of the city of Mexico. The "Venice of the Aztecs," as writers delight to call it, where Monteguma reigned and died, amid a civilization almost equalling that of ancient Rome or Athens, with a population greater at the time of the Spanish conquest than that of any known city, with an incomparable climate, lying among mountains grander than Mout Blane, and pos-seased of untold wealth, cannot fail to be an obect of interest to the tourist who visits it or to the reader who becomes acquainted with it at second-hand. The student of history who has gloated over the anthralling pages of Prescott r Bobertson, and whose imagination has been fired with glowing descriptions of temptes ruddy with gold and precious stones, of snowclad volcanoes, of mystic groves and floating gardens brilliant with a thousand many-hued flowers, would no doubt receive a rude shock if he were to visit the present metropolis of Mexico, expecting to find anything of this sort but the intelligent traveller will find innumerable objects of interest and beauty. When Cortes entered Mexico over three and a half centuries ago, he found a city of some 300,000 inhabitants living in houses built for the most part upon piles driven into the bed of Lake Tescoco. To-day the waters of the lake have so far receded that the nearest point is some two miles from the town. Embankments are constructed so that the waters of the lake no longer inundate the town, but occasionally, during the rainy season, the streets are flooded, and it is impossible to have any cellars under the houses, as there would be no drainage. The floating gardens are mere onlon bods. The groves of cypresses have been cut down, and the noble descendants of Montezuma are represented by drunken rufflans lounging outside a pulgueria or corner gin-mill, or by hideously deformed beggars who haunt the courtyards of the hotels. What the present population of Mexico may be no one here either knows or cares, but probably it is about a quarter of a million of souls. The greater part are mestizes or half-breeds, and the remainder either Mexicans of Spanish descent or Indians. while a sprinkling of English, French, Germans, and Americans adds some life to the duliness of the city by their clubs and balls. The streets are all at right angles, running north and south, east and west, and, as the names are changed every block, it requires a lifetime to gain an accurate knowledge of the city. This is to some extent ameliorated by a habit of using the same name for blocks in the same street, but adding first, second, or third. So there is First, Second, and Third San Francisco stroot. But this is rarely done, and by far the greater number of the streets have different names. Several squares and parks ornament different parts of the city, and the principal drive is along a fine road, with a charming view of the fine bill on which the ancient castle of Chapultepec stands.

In almost the centre of the town is the Plaza Mayor, or great square, and here it is that the famous cathedral is to be found. The cathedral stands upon the site of the great Aztec temple, dedicated to the god Huitzilopostii. which was built in the form of a pyramid, or Teocalli, as the Indians called it. Here Cortes found the aborigines sacrificing human beings. and the house that he occupied before Montezuma's death is close by. The cathedral stands
back from the street, so that its imposing dimensions at once strike the eye, and in the
open space in front are numerous stalls for the
sale of religious pamphiets, resaries, and other
holy wares, mixed up with old book and music
stalls and huno piles of bird enges, containing
countiess cardinal, macking, and other birds.
In Mexico the mixture of the superstitious and
irreligious elements is often exceedingly grotesque. One often sees a native prostrating himself before the shrine of his pet saint and rolling a cigarette at the same time, or an indian
woman groaning in prayer and elasping a botlie of pulque in either hand. A good instance
of this is to be seen on the outside of the enthedral, where the advertisements and prize
lists of the lotteries are stuck on the doors! Yet
the stightest disrespect shown by a stranger
would be immediately resented, and Americans
are generally advised not to enter the churches,
lest something should make then laugh. The
wonderful Axtee calendar stone, weighing some
twenty-five tons, and sleven feet in diameter, is
built into the wail of the cathedral, a mute reminder of what was once in Mexico.

There is a rather interesting museum near
by, where the great sacrificial stone and severai of the "boss" idols are preserved. The
stone is an enormous block of tessalt, round
and slightly raised in the middle. This convex
shape was necessary, for the yietim was laid on and the house that he occupied before Monte-

ship owas Leesser, for the victim was taid on his back on the stone, and where it should be his to his one of the was split the body would naturally operated by was split the body would naturally operated by the low the priest to pull out the heart at one. In the very centre of this dissecting table is a round hole of abouts x inches in dismeter and three inches in depth, from which a outting leads out to allow the blood to flow away. The Mexicans say that 75,000 victims were slaughtered on this rock; and, indeed judging from its grimy appearance, it is quite likely. Another building in the immediate victimity is the Academy of San Carlos, which contains what the Mexicans consider the best collection of paintings on the American continent. There are certainly a very large number of pictures, but, with the exception of a Saint John, by Murillo: the "Olympic Games." by Charles Vernet; the "Deluge," by Corliett; a Virgin by Ferugino; a Saint Barbara and a Saint Catharine by Guido Ren, several ciassical landscapes by Mark, and a lew others, there is little worthy of notice. The efforts of Mexican artists are also very poor, as they deligit in painting a dozen Mexican landscapes in the whole collection, atthough there is an unfailing and entirely novel subject for landscape painters at their very doors. It is just the same thing as in the States before the present race of landscape painters arose, who have lately found a mine of beauty in the changing foliance of the Hudson and the gorgeous colors of Californian scape painters arose, who have lately found a mine of beauty in the changing foliance of the Hudson and the gorgeous colors of Californian scape painters arose, who have lately found a mine of beauty in the changing foliance of the Hudson and the growth with the changing foliance of the Hudson and the growth with the capacity of the beauty of the college of the Hudson and the growth with the capacity of the same painters arose who have laters on the bound of the scape of the same painters are all the same pa

carriage, with Prince Imperial Frederick at his side and his uniformed attendants opposite.

The fashionable drive does not extend as far as Chapultepec, but carriages turn round a mile before reaching it. So much has been written and talked about this famous place that it is scarcely worth while saying anything in the present letter. However, it may be mentioned

that the magnificent oppresses still exist, forming a wonderful enoupy with their enormous branches hanging with long fringes of gray spanish moss. The palace, which was erected in 1785 upon the very spot where the palace of Montesuma formerly stood, is now an astronomical observatory bad repair. The view is however, still just as tine, and the whole valley of Mexico, with its lakes, fields of waving corn, and blue fringe of mountains in the distance, forms a landscape of wonderful beauty and interest. The wonderful aqueduct which used to supply the inhabitants of Mexico with clear spring water, so different from the brackish water of the lake, is being builted down and the less picturesque but more useful water pipes are now laid in the road leading fine the city. The descendants of a people who destroyed the most magnificent relies of the past can scarcely be expected to revere the works of their own of the car, where Grant gained his first licutoriant, and where a brother of Mrs. Grant was abord during the Mexican war, Just beyond lies Tacubaya, a little fashionable suburb, dotted with soveral handsome residences of wealthy Mexicans. Unfortunately, it is a favorite resort for brigands, and the inhabitants cannot put their moses outside their doors after sunset. The military school, which formerly was at Chapultepes, is now at Tacubaya, in what was once the Archbishop's palace; but this does not seem to frighten the robbers.

As a rule the streets are clean, but badly paved, and before the rainy season sets in the puring this operation he smells, which are always somewhat offensive, become intolerable, and no doubt breed malaria and other cicknesses that about not be known in a city so link above the sire of the sen. Through many of the streets excellent tramways run, and the concessionaire, who has a monopoly, is fast becoming a millionaire, it is amusing to see how easy the driver and conductor two links. The politics while serving dinner, and if he wants to use both his hands at the same time, which are al eral breweries, and the beverage which is sup-posed to be so good for diplomatic brains is fast becoming a favorite with the people who do not

posed to be so good for diplomatic brains is fast becoming a favorite with the people who do not drink pulque.

The people engaged in business, such as bankers' and merchants' houses, work from eight in the morning until kwelve, then every one goes to brenkfast, and the offices are closed until three, when they open for another hour. The financial business was formerly done by English houses, but the Germans have now got almost entire control. Many of the shopkeepers are French, particularly the lewellery and dry goods houses, and the best clubs are the French and German casinos. The women are usually plain, dress very badly, and use an enormous quantity of paint and powder upon their faces. Indeed, it is not at all unusual to see a young girl of twelve or thirteen years of age with a thick coating of paint, and if any adventurous spirit wishes to set up as an importer in Mexico, he cannot do better than open a store for the sale of violet powder. Ladies rarely go out of the house in dayling, except to mass in the morning or to drive in the Pasco in the alternoon, and during Gen. Grant's visit two American fadies, daughters of a well-known New York banker and stockbroker, created a great deal of scandal by walking alone in the streets and visiting the mines of Pachuca and the caves of Cuernaraca with some young Mexican gentlemen. It must be alimited that the conduct of these ladies was somewhat strangs; but American ladies, daughting Mexico will do well to take a friendly hint and not expect the same latitude that they are accustomed to in our own sweet land of liberty. hear of age with a thick coating of paint and powder upon their faces. Indeed, it is not at all a unusual to see a young girl of twelve or thirteen type of the selection of the selection of the selection of paint, and if any autenturous spirit wishes to set upon an import in Mexico, be cannot do better than open a store for the selection the selection of the se

small telescope, is Albireo in the Swan. The larger star is orange-yellow, and the smaller of an intense blue. With a magnifying power of 50 diameters, this double is indescribably beautiful. The star Mizar, in the middle of the freat Dipper, is an easily-separated double whose component stars are white and emerald—a splendid object. The star Beta, in the Scorpion, the most brilliant constellation in the summer sky, is double, the colors being white and libre. The great star Antares, on the Scorpion's Heart, is red, and a powerful telescope reveals, within a distance of three seconds, a small intensely green star. This green star was discovered by Gen. Mitchell of Cincinnati, When Antares was osculated by the moon, just as the great red star was hidden behind the moon's edge, the little green fellow, which had been invisible in the glare of its big neighbor, appeared for a few seconds shining alone.

A very famous double star is the brilliant Rigel, the second in rank of the magnificent coagregation of suns comprising the constellation of Orion. The large star is white and the small one sapphire blue. It requires agood telescope of three inches aperture to show the small star. A power of at least 150 diameters should be used. In the double star B Leporis, a pure white star is seen, combined with a brilliant crimson one. Epsilon Boötes, which Admiral Smyth named Pulcherrimum, on account of its great beauty, consists of two stars, one of which is deep orange and the other sea-green. They are close together, and a power of at least 500 on a three-inch telescope is required to satisfactorily separate phem. Eta Cassiopeia is a double, composed of a yellow and a bright purple star. Cassiopeia contains several other doubles of contrasting colors that are worth looking at the most beautiful being Sigma, whose component scolors are flushed white and findigo. The splendid Arcturus, which shines white a raddy yellow light, has a little companion star of a lilac or pinkish hue. Castor, one of the celebrated twin stars in G

THE DECEIT OF W. J. KENNEY.

A BOLD M. P. R. R. CONDUCTOR'S MAT-

RIMONIAL ENTANGLEMENTS. His Public Marriage to Mrs. Kenney No. 2

in a Church Within Three Blocks of Mrs. Kenney No. 1-The Stories of the Wives. William Joseph Kenney a conductor on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, has for several months past been courting a pretty girl named Mary Dooley, who lives in Ninth avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventythird streets. On the evening of Monday, April 12, he was married to Mary Dooley. The Rev. Father Ryan performed the cere-mony, publicly, in the church of St. Paul's, in Fifty-ninth street, having previously made announcement of the intended marriage on two succeeding Sundays, twice on each, in presence of a full congregation.

Mr. Kenney had not been at work on the road for a couple of weeks before his marriage, having knocked off on account of an attack of chills and fever. In that time, with a view to the new responsibilities he was about to assume, he engaged a flat on the Boulevard at Sixty-eighth street, and bought some furniture for it. Still more furniture was purchased for the young couple by Mrs. Dooley. They could not get possession of their flat before May 1, so when they were married Mr. Kenney went to live in the house of his father-in-law. Everything passed pleasantly in his new home until the evening of the Friday succeeding his marriage, when a young woman in a state of considerable excitement called upon the Dooleys and announced herself as the real wife of William Joseph Kenney, to whom she claimed to have been married a little over two years. The too-much-married nductor had stepped out in the afternoon, was still out at the time of the visit of Mrs. Kenney

No. 1, and has not yet returned.

Mrs. Kenney No. 2 said: "He had been paying attentions to me for six months or more, visiting me three or four times a week, taking me to balls, at which we were out all night, making me little presents, never seeming to hesitate to go anywhere with me or to have any ties to prevent him acting, as he always pretended to be, as a single man. Our marriage was published in church twice a Sunday, the two Sundays before it came off, which was live temporarily, and as he was not at work he was home most of the time, only going out a was home most of the time, only going out a while in the afternoons. On Friday afternoon, the last time I saw him, he stepped out for a walk, and he is walking yet, so far as I know. That evening about haif past 8 o'clock a woman came here and said she was Mrs. Kenney. I was out at the time, and before I came back she and the man who was with her went off up to the police station in 100th street. When I came in my poor mother told me about it. The woman came back and brought a detective with her. They waited about here until midnight in hopes of Mr. Kenney coming back, but he did not nppear. Monday morning she was here again, and wanted my mother and myself to go to of Mr. Kenney coming back, but he did not appear. Monday morning she was here again, and wanted my mother and myself to go to court and make affidavits concerning his marriage to me. We refused to go. Then, on Tuesday, she sent me a paper from the court, and I had to go. Mother went slong. It was at the police court on Fifty-seventh street. We made our affidavits, and I have heard nothing more of him or her since then."

Mary is a very pretty girl, petite figure, with wavy brown hair and sparking blue eyes. She tried her best to maintain an easy and philosophic air, but the tears would force themselves to her eyes, and at times a quaver in her volce showed how deeply she felt the treachery of the fellow she had loved. The neighbors speak in the highest terms of her and her family as honest, industrious, and thoroughly respectable people.

Mrs. Kenney No. I was found on the top floor.

est, industrious, and thoroughly respectable people.

Mrs. Kenney No. 1 was found on the top floor of a five-story tenement house, 535. West Fifty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avennes. She was hard at work at her sewing machine, making alpace coars, a toil by which she can earn, as she says, 34.50 per week, if she works steadily every week day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. Care and hard work have not yet destroyed her good looks or blighted her youth, but have undenistly left their traces upon her. She herself was poorly dressed, but the little home surrounding her was as bright, clean, and cheerful as could

Selare Systems whereit Our Teknowa Combanes have Green. Hed. or Blue smallyst.

One who has never closely watched the stars is and to suppose that they are all on occors. In fact, there are more colore among the stars than among precious stones, and it met they are all on occors. In fact, there are more colore among the stars than among precious stones, and it met there are others which can with equal fitness there are closely with early the combines. This fact assumes a new interest when it is remembered that the stars are really suns, and that many of them are demonstrably much larger than our sun, which at hiel distance would be invisible to our eyes. We are accustomered that the solared have some of the solared hard the stars with the solared hard the solar of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the cape of Good Hone with his bit, when at the Cape of Good Hone with his bit, when his bit of the solar hard the cape of Good Hone with his bit, when his bit of the solar hard the cape of Good Hone with his bit, when hi

Oswego, N. Y., April 19,-Alvah Walker, father of Dr. Mary Walker, died in the little settlement of Bun-ker Hill, near this city, last week, on his 82d birthday. His foneral afforded a peculiar scens. After the sermon by a minister of the Methodist Episcopai Church, Alvah II. Walker, only son of the deceased man, arose and said that he felt impelied as a matter of duty over the lifeloss form of his father to acknowledge his children's indebt-cluess for his care, advice, instruction, and example. He dichered a long entloyy upon his father's independence of thought in secular and spiritual affairs. DR LESSEPS'S CANAL. LIFE INSURANCE IN FRANCE

Restrictions and Advantages of the Busines

enterprise in the financial centre of the Conti-

nent. The success of such ventures will, of course, depend on the relative guarantees and

advantages offered by the rival concerns.

What these are, in the case of our leading New York associations, is sufficiently well known,

but comparatively few persons are conversant

with the principles and methods upon which

life insurance transactions are carried out in France. The statistics bearing on this subject

were recently compiled for the Revue Britan-

nique, and some of these data will be found novel and interesting.

The first life insurance company which had

an existence of any duration in France was

chartered in 1787; but after some years of suc-

cess, it succumbed in the crisis which swept

away all the financial institutions of the old

monarchy. A more important establishment,

known as the Caisse Lafarge, was opened in 1791, but its transactions, based on calculations

wilfully false, soon ended in collapse. It appears that the liquidation of this concern, com-

mitted in 1809 to the Paris municipality, remains to this day unfinished. The first life

insurance company founded during the present century was authorized in 1819. Others suc-

ceeded, and the whole number at present is sev-

enteen, fifteen of which showed assets on Jan. 1.

1879, amounting to \$120,000,000. To this day lif

insurance companies are excepted from the rule which permits the formation of private

corporations without Government approval. In

this case, however, the Council of State is at

perfect liberty to refuse its sanction, or to couple it with any conditions deemed necessary for the

security of the insured. Moreover, since 1877.

a standing commission of control has been or-

genized for the purpose of subjecting to rigorous inspection the statements and inventories

of life insurance societies, these documents

being drawn in accordance with a special form.

and disclosing all the details requisitg to afford

an exhaustive and exact notion of the opera-

tions and investments.

The operations of French companies may be

grouped under the three categories with which

we are most familiar, viz., annuities, the pay-

ment of a capital sum to the legal representa-

ment of a fixed amount to the insured himself

at the expiration of a certain term. For the

second of these classes, which represents the simplest form of life insurance, they use as the

basis of their tariff Duvillard's table, con-

structed toward the end of the last century, and

which gives a rate of mortality considera-bly higher than that now attested. When,

on the other hand, the French companies grant annuities, they follow the tables of Deparcieux, which make the normal term of life longer than it really is. it

follows that in such case the premiums ex-

A building is being erected at Broadway and

Forty first street by the Metropolitan Concert Company, which will be opened to the public in May. The first

story is to be used as a concert hall, with a cafe adjoining

The second story is to contain rows of private boxes, and over the café is to be a restaurant, where table d'hôte

dinners are to be served. Over the boxes and on the

outside of the building is to be a terrace, or promenade extending on all sides of the building. An orchestra, under the leadership of Rudolph Aronson, will discourse popular music each evening. Mr. Aronson, the originator

at the enterprise, to whom the formation of the present company is to be attributed, intends to introduce here, and endeavor to make popular, the same class of music that is now enjoyed by the people of Eurore in the Volks.

The Model Modern Prophet. From the Uties Guerrer,
The weather-heaten prophet, Mr. Vennor, the Canadian
Has bade adieu to Montreal and sought the wifts Ace

tives of the insured on his decease, or the par-

An Undertaking that will Make New York the Financial Capital of the World.

New York, Feb. 15, 1880. DEAR SIR: As the Chairman of the Com mittee of Foreign Relations in the Senate your resolution calling on the Executive Department for copies of all treaties, papers, or corre spondence touching an interoceanic capa across the isthmus between North and South America is especially fitting and desirable at this time. It will, at a single stroke, clear away the wretched balderdash about the Monroe doetrine, which has no more connection with the project of Lesseps than has the doctrine of original sin, and scarcely less effectively ex-plode the Nicaraguan tomfooleries and highfa-lutin schemes of the redoubtable Capt. Eads and

his worshipful company.

Nevertheless, and though the Government of the United States can have no more official connection with this grand undertaking of uniting the Pacific and Atlantic seas than it has with the Suez Canal or anything else outside of its own limits, every American citizen must feel a deep interest in the subject; and yourself, as one of the few earnest and faithful Democrats of the Jeffersonian school still in public life, I have no doubt are profoundly interested in an enterprise that may so largely influence the destinies of mankind as well as of your own

enterprise that may so largely influence the destinies of mankind as well as of your own people.

You are, moreover, an honest believer in the simple and beneficent theory of Mr. Caihoun of our federative system—a theory that, faithfully applied in practice, is as certain to avoid foreign war as it is to prevent dissension or disintegration in our midst—to wit, to avoid all external entanglement and strictly confine the Government to the few specified objects of its founders, and whenever an independent people on our borders ask for admission to the American Union, receive them, against a world in arms if needs be. The Constitution thus strictly while liberally construed, may cover the whole American continent, and the Government itself, in view of the wonderful material progress of our times, be as easily and peacefully administered as was that of the thirteen original States by President Washington.

This undertaking of M. de Lesseps to unit the two oceans is the grandest material enterprise ever attempted, and the sole possibility of its ever involving us in war or trouble of any kind ies in the attempt of "American states—men" to avoid such trouble by entangling alliances and compromises with other powers.

But is it feasible or possible? This can only be determined by engineering skill, and the corps of practical engineers now at Panama are doubties best able to settle the matter, as M. de Lesseps is himself perhaps the best man living to carry it to a successful cenclusion.

Assuming it then to be absolutely practicable, it is:

living to carry it to a successful conclusion.

Assuming it then to be absolutely practicable, it is:

1. The greatest want of modern commerce, and therefore of the civilization of our times; not merely in cutting off some 10,000 miles of sea navigation, and that, too, of a specially dangerous kind, but in bringing the western coast of our great continent into immediate contact with the Atlantic, is literally calling a new world into being, while the mighty probabilities wrapped up in the future of those vast islands of the Southern seas, as well as of the old Eastern hemisphere, whose commerce will naturally take this route, are so gigantic and wonderful that the mind fairly stargers under their contemplation.

2. It will be the safest investment of capital in Christeadom, for while in these times Governments are set up and pulled dowe, and States are born and perish in a night, this canal must be the one safe human institution, because all the world needs it, and there can be no rival to it.

3. It will be the best investment, for it is impossible to even conceive of a limit to its business, and five hundred years hence it is not unreasonable to say that its business may be five hundred times greater than at its opening.

4. It will settle the industrial adaptation of the races of this continent and solve forever the latal sectional trouble in our midst, which already has cost a milition of lives and nearly half of the property of the country, and which has mainly grown out of the introduction of the nears at Northern ports and unter and universal ignorance of the laws of industrial adaptation.

5. It will become the starting point of the restoration of trouble in our decrease as to the starting point of the restoration of trouble in our decrease as the starting point of the restoration of trouble in contents and unter and universal ignorance of the laws of industrial adaptation of the care of the season and production of the care of the season.

term of life longer than it really is. It follows that in such case the premiums exacted are higher than they would be if calculated on more accurate data, and the excess does, in fact, constitute a main source of profit. In determining, too, the amount of a premium, the companies assume that the sums baid by the insured will not yield more than four percent interest, whereas they are invested, for the most part, at a higher rate. A part of this surblus, however, is returned to the insured in the shape of dividends, for aithough all life insurance associations in France are stock companies, most of them allot one-half of their profits to the insured, while one of recent date turns over to them 80 per cent. One company, by the way, has adopted a mode of paying dividends which has proved extremely attractive and which, notwithstanding the opposition of rival concerns, is tolerated by the Government. The portion of the profits assigned to the insured is distributed by a sort of lottery, the policies being arranged in a given number of series, one of which is annually drawn, and the policies composing it obtain by lot various shares in the careaises of the year. Still another company has introduced a special form of insurance, which exonerates the insured from the payment of any promium after his attaining a certain age.

Under the French law, all premiums are lost to the insured unless those of the first three years have been paid in full. If a default is subsequently made, a sum usually amounting to one-third of the three premiums is payable on the decease of the insured person. In case the insured is killed through the agency of the beneficiary of the contract, the insurance is null and void, and all the premiums secrete the tation.
5. It will become the starting point of the res-

5. It will become the starting point of the restoration of tropical production, and consequent civilization, from which comes all modern commerce and nearly all the wealth of the world-a commerce that one hundred years ago had its centre and seats in West Indian peris and on the Guif coast, but which has been so utterly ruined by the policies of England that if all these magnificent islands, with their boundless sources of products essential to human welfare, had been swallowed up in the surrounding ocean at once, the calamity would be no greater than it is now.

6. Finally, with the restoration of production, progress, and civilization of the American tropics, the result to mankind is altogether beyond computation, and but a few years will pass after the great canal is completed when New York must needs become the centre of the financial world, as well as the grand emporium of the

thousand years. But thous of honest Demoare still a sufficient number of honest Democrats in public life to restore the Government
to the republican tack of Jefferson, and among
whom it is especially pleasant to me to remember that you are yourself a chief sans peur et
sans reproche. With high regard truly your
friend, The West of the Sans Ferrer
Hon. W. W. Earon, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

ECHORS FROM SPORTING LIFE.

Wallenstein, like Parole, changes from a skyrocket to a

squis.

Patchen heads the fastest mile trotted this spring over
the Fleetwood track—2:27.

Capt Bogardus and Fred Erb are to shoot off their
match in St. Louis next Saturday.

Henry Lenssing of Chicago is credited with lifting 1,361
pounds without the sid of harness.

Edward Bibby and Maximilian Mamon are to wrestle
in a Graco-Roman match in this city, May 6. The Spirit of the Times says that Austrian turimen are turning their attention to American trotting stock. Bramble, Irish King, Ilimyar, and Volturno are looked upon in the Southwest as lively scrambiers for this sea-son's cups.

conficuses. Courting its said to have invented a new rig for sculls. Courting its said to have invented a new rig for sculls. It is to be hoped that it is an improvement over his old rigs on the public.

Trinket, the young queen of troiters, harrecovered from her lameness of last year. She will dash away in the free-for-all troit this decason.

Ten Broeck, the great four-mile son of Phaeton is in training seatin. He was retired after distancing Molle McCarthy, July 5, 1878. Ten Broeck is galloping in company with Julia Johnson, another wonder or title Harver stable. Both horses are as sound as newly milled engles.

pany with Jis Johnson, another wonder of the Harper stable. Both horses are as sound as newly milied sagles. A careful investigation of the pedigrees of the feetest of our racehorses, and those who stay test for long distances, is greatly in favor of outer-ossing, or the best American with the finest Roglish blood. Indreading, any a "abiton, leads to effeminacy."

When Mr. Keene's batch of racehorses crossed the heath at Newmarket after laming, a number of English flyers were out exercising. The American horses began to paw the air and bound to Nash an exhant that it required two men to each racer to keep them from breaking away.

The handlers of pedestrians in walking matches will have an additional responsibility hereafter. Richard H. Nicholls, the trainer of D. H. Hong, who died after a race in the racer is jury found him guilty of causing Hong's death by overdriving, improject treatment, and neglect.

Pigeon shooters are looking forward with interest to the proposed international shooting match between Capt. Begardus and Sir Dindey Ward, who shoots under the name of Wallace in England. The match is set for the latter part of June, 100 brids each, five traps, 30 yards' rice, for E2,000 a side. Begardus has put up \$1,000. latter part of June, 100 birds each, five traps, 30 yards' rice, for \$2,500 a side. Begardus has put up \$2,500.

An adverse run of linck at Crookford's once ran the bank down to the last \$2,000 that could be raised on any terms. Crockford, who had shood the strain for weeks, rushed out, as some supposed, to commit succide. Bair an hour after he departed fortune turned, and the house cleared \$20,000 that might, and \$25,000 that might, and \$25,000 that might, and \$25,000 that might as a concentration of the distance is one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before it one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before it one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before it one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before it one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before it one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before its one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before its one mile and a half for loais of 1880, got before its state of the get of the stations entered, and the get of any one nominated can become a contestant upon paying at the post an additious \$250; and the race is to be five stakes. The winner will receive the post entraine, loss \$1,000, which goes to this second, and \$1,000 to the owner of the size of the winner. Thirteen nominations have already been made.

The programme of the Geney Island Jockey Chabakes in a wide range of insperiant events. From the entries to the free handicap sweepstakes, at the in augural meeting, Jone 19, to the last race of the scason, the list will compare favoratly with the old racing associations of the scaloard. For the Thai Stakes, to be run for in 1881, there are fifty-eightentries. The enterprise of this club includes the finest and most picture-sque of this club includes the finest and most picture-sque

for in 1881, there are filty-cight entries. The enterprise of this club includes the finest and most picture-sque course in the country, the most interal parses, and the transformation of the Union League Chib house into the Trair Club house of Americs. The last Charge is to be made at the beninning of 1881. Mr. Leonard Jerome is President, Mr. F. Gray Griswold, Secretary, and Mr. John G. Hecksher, Secretary.

Miss Minnie Lawrence Rice, the stepdaughter of Senator Murtha, was married on Friday to Meyers Richardson Jones, a young Entimore lawyer. The eersmony was performed in the church of St.Charles Borromeo, in Sidney place, Brooklyn. The bride is the Borromeo, in Sidney place, Brookiyn. The bride is the daughter of the late Peter Rice who bequesthed to the February of the late Peter Rice who bequesthed to the February of the Late Peter Rice who because the late of the Colline.

The bride's costime was of brocade satin, with white with and the six bridening were dressed in white satin, with Sparitsh lare voits. The briteshands were Misses Liftle Jones, Adelina Bice, Anna Detaining ton, Occula Rice, Namette Kerrecy, and Lazer Coleman. The groomsmen were Messrs, E. C. Martin, I. Ranee, John Konvelinska, Charles Score, J. Lynn, I. Ranee, J. Ranee,

THE MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

The Inadequate Tle-Beams that Suppor THE EFFORT TO EXTEND THE BUSI-NESS OF AMERICAN COMPANIES.

the Roof the Probable Cause. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Perhaps it would be well to call the attention of the authorities to the probable cause of the Madison in France-Annuities-One Penalty of Buelling-Instalty-Military Service-Premiums square disaster. On examination it will be seen that the tie-beams are in the first place much Of late a somewhat venturesome experitoo light for the duty that they have to perform ment has been made with a view of extending two being made up of two pieces of spruce each three by seven inches, laid side by side the life insurance business of American comand spiked together. This manner of construc-tion makes each tie-beam consist of five pieces, panies. One or more of our New York corporations has established an agency in Paris, undertaking to compete with French capital and looking, when viewed from the top, thus:

Consequently the strength of the beam is only equal to that of one piece of 3x7 spruce at each joint, and this is further weakened at the centre by the hole one and one-half inches in diameter by the hole one and one-half inches in diameter bered through it to allow the truss bolt to extend down from the strut through it. We now see that the whole roof was carried by a 3x7 beam, out of which one-half of the bolt hole has been taken. This leaves the roof to be sustained by the tensile strength of a spruce beam 2x inches by 7 inches. The tie beams are whitewashed, and are probably made up from some old timber that had been before used. In an abortive attempt to strengthen them the carpenter nailed a short piece of inch or inch-and-a-quarter board over the centre joints, and the disaster undoubtedly occurred from the fact that one of these sim 2x7 inch beams pulled apart under the strain; and from the fact that the cracks in the ceiling are said to have occurred twenty-four hours before the disaster, it is probable that it had broken before the disaster, it is probable that it had broken before this time. From the position in which the ends of the trusses are now, I should judge that the second truss from the end near Twenty-sixth street was the one that first showed its weakness. It is evident that the breaking down of the roof thrust the walls out, as the wall broke to an irregular line at the bottom. The walls were evidently well laid, and the mortar is good. In short, the builders who took the responsibility of requiring a beam two and one quarter inches by seven inches to carry this roof (probably made up of oid lumber) must take the consequences of their own acts. The floor beams do not touch the walls, but are sustained on separate girders, and the wall is not broken off to within two feet of their level; consequently neither the dancing nor the number of peopie in the room had anything to do with the disaster. One beam 25x7 broke, and the greater weight thus brought on the others brought down the roof. Eve

SPRING OPENINGS.

Blooms', in the Bowery.

Every woman delights in a bargain, and every description of bargains may be found at the great closing-out sale of Blooms', 338 and 340 Bowery, from a yard or two of lace or ribbon for the cods of a Sara Bernhardt tie or a bow for the left shoulder, to a confirmation dress or a complete infant's wardrobe, with silk lined baby basket completely furnished. Special bargains are to be seen also in misses' and children's plain and embroidered also in misses and children's plain and embroidered hosiery, and likewise in all the fashionable shades of kid gloves and slik mits.

The lace goods are equally noticeable, containing beautiful pieces of both annue and modern laces in white and black, besides faces beaded with pearl, jet, or colored beads. The white lace and multimuslin ties are as pretty as are seen anywhere else, Numbers of sik bed spreads and pillow shams, in bine, rink, or cream color, and trimmed with vak mee meer tons and edgings, are included in the exhibits of the lace department.

The closk department embraces a collection of jackets, closks, doimans, capes, mantillas, and other wraps, trimmed with fringes or laces, and of new and delicate tints. cloaks, dolmans, capes, mantilias, and other wraps, trim med with fringes or laces, and of new and delicate unti-The fancy goods, reathers, flowers, and ribbons are pretty and novel, while the underwear counters of ladies' and children's clothing are alone worth the trouble of a visi-to Blooms'.

One of the most attractive down-town houses that of Doyle & Adolphi, 267 and 269 Grand street The arrangements of siks, sating, laces, embroideries flowers, ribbons, and fancy goods in the large show wir dows give some idea of the new and beautiful goods t ments are especially noticeable for the variety in the

FASHION NOIES

Fancy costumes have parasols and fans to match. sancy costumes have parasols and fans to match.

Spotted materials will be worn by leaders of fashion.

There are many now materials in cashmer colorings.

Jersey suits are very popular for children in England.

Hoods will be revived and used to excess on all kinds i wrats. Spanish lace will be the fashionable net for summer

Some touches of color brighten every black toilet that Tournures are not yet imported, but there is a tendency revive them. Worth is exercising his genius just now in creating Scanish continues.

It is again fashionable to make chemises with V-shaped guseets in the neck. Only one dressmater-a private one-has as yet imported Jersey costumes.

A roung girl always looks well in a simple tollet with a small tunic formed by a sear!.

tence, but in the case of a suicide the contract is not avoided unless the insured possessed all his mental faculties at the time of the commission of the act. On which side, however, the onus of proving mental sanity rests, is thus far undetermined, the Court of Cassation not having yot pronounced upon the point. Where death occurs from either of the three last named causes, and three years' premiums have been paid, the company credits the representatives of the deceased with the sum at which it would have purchased the policy on the day before the death. This sum varies from time to time, but is never less than a quarter of the aggregate premiums paid without interest.

The compulsory military service imposed on every Frenchman between sertian ages has seriously complicated the risks of the life insurance business in France. If an insured person becomes a sailor by profession, or is employed in any capacity in the nary, the policy lapses from the moment of embarkation, in the absence of an express stipulation to the contrary. In such a case, however, the insured is credited with the purchase value, provided three years premiums have been received. If, on the other hand, the insured person enters the army, even though it be as a volunteer, the companies guarantee him against the risks of military service in time of peace on French soil is swell as against the peril of death encountered in suppressing a riot or insurrection. This guaranty, however, does not apply without a specific agreement to Algeria or to the French colonies. Should the insured soldier be called upon to serve against a foreign power, the insurance is withated in the absence of a special covening, the instant the campaign begins. Since 1872, when every Frenchman between the ages of twenty-one and forty has been liable to be called under arms at any moment, the regulation above named has tended to repel a great many persons from life insurance. Up to the present date the French companies have not agreed upon any fixed and uniform figure for th Surah satin and re/(sjeme veiling make a lovely combi-nation for summer evening dresses. The Euglish gypsy is the first hat that young ladies will wear as bonnets in early summer.

Large hats and bonnets, though not gone ral, are worn more and more as the season advances.

more and more as the season advances.

The pilgrimage swit is the latest novelty costume, rivaling the Jersey in popular favor abroad.

The shoe is gradually replacing the boot for out door as well as indoor wear, especially in Europe.

New chemises fasten by buttons hidden in the pleats of the embroidery and lace on the shoulders.

All light, semi-diarchimous materiels require much draping and flounces and pleatings to look well.

Lord & Taylor have imported some magnificent satin brocades in large figures on bright grounds. Pompadour foulards are figured in designs that have all the artistic merit of hand-painted figures. Jersey webbing is on the way from Landon to be made nto seaside Jersey suits for New York women. New black Chantilly lace mitts are very fine, have very long tops, and are sold at very high prices. Dark bine Toulard, polka-dotted with white, makes ef-fective short costumes when faced with dark red. The imported English gypsy hats have a nutted cord overlag the front and back of the turned up brim. Coat sleeves of dresses are made very high on the houlders, and stand upward like men's coat sleeves. Sunbeam cloth is an English novelty for skirts. It has a mixture of all the colors of the rambow in string a Gold lace and colored lace is used for millinery pur-poses, for frimming parasols, fans, and rich brocade and velvet dresses.

Some very handsome [Surah slik and satin petitionts have two puffs suifled with hair placed at the top of the sairt in the back.

skirt in the back.

Freuch costimes of turkev red calico are given a softening effect with embroiderles of creamy white muslin
and pleanung of Languedec lace.

Country dresses for summer wear are made of light
fannels of various colors—havy and peacock blue-gray,
offee, marroen, and cardinal red. Yachting costumes of wood butting are made effective by combinations of handkerchief pattern bunding, with dark blue butting, polka-dotted with red.

New silk and his thread gloves have the wrists much longer this season, and finished in face clockings to imitate the lace-trimmed kid and kid face-topped gloves of last winter.

tate the lace-trimmed kid and kid lace-topped gloves of last winter.

Indian broches have been so much improved that they resemble Turkish embroidery, the suff path leaf patterns being lost in the variety and harmonicus miricacy of the designs.

Point Colbert's one of the lace novelities found in A. T. Stewart's lace department. It is a ravival of early Venetian tope point, and admirably adapted for tramming velvet and rath sating the sating velvet and rath sating the sating the countries of the lace and battles de laines, seen on the counters of A. T. Burst and battles de laines, seen on the counters of A. T. Burst and battles de laines, seen on the counters of A. T. Burst and battles de laines, seen on the counters of A. T. Burst and battles de laines, seen on the counters of A. T. Burst and thouse, in Hanover square, has brought out a Jersey bodice earset, invented for wearing under the Jerseys, and so arranged that the site under bodines necessary is done away with.

The improved English Jerseys for children are laced

the Jerseys, and so arranged that the sik under bod, now necessary is done away with.

The improved English Jerseys for children are laced with blue and gold tacings in the back, and have betting on the front, the inp., and the wrists, the tars being het has being het style of the black aid ince-frimmed gloves of the past season.

The English woman's "costone of the future," embroidered with colored crewels in Bonquets and wallowers, roses, carnations, him being and, dandelmon of life hise, is growing in tavor on this side of the water.

I shall succeed in revived Venetian designs and Carriok-navies point douples are reasonable-princed age novel het, suitable for trumming either wiver tobes or children was been allowed weaps, performing while and pale blue wraps for children.

The English gaps hate worn with Jersey and piterin costones and of stowy they have wide scoop bruins front relied over in the back and tied or tastened down fast on the sides. A sam or brocaded scart and two dirich this are the trimpings.

In Lord X Taylor's hingeric department is seen a novely in the form of a baby's blanket or shawl of white eachierer, enthrodered with the white eachy ye would in flower and heat designs, the rules of the leaves and path and outlines of the flowers being traced with with said and outlines of the flowers being traced with with with side and outlines of the flowers being traced with with with side thus making a type of oall side stilled how which consists in making a type of oall side stilled have been recently secured in this courtry for an invention which consists in making a type of oall side side.

The weather heaten prophet, Mr. Vennor, the range and that has base adies to Montreal and sought the wifes Acadian;

It is studying his chemistry, and physical reagraphy. Reviewing his philosophy, and cramming in tojocraphy, they possible up the index of his anisotal barrometer.

And rearranged the figures on his Fahrenheit thermometer.

The cultivates acquaintance with the members of the Zedian.

Besseving early notice of the elements' aymnosine;

Mampulates the home how of the entany. Sagittarnis,

And sathers information from the sponting old Aquarius;
the topes, when he senserse, to exhibit his atolity
in atmospheric changes with infailable facility.

Reducing to a evicum the phonomenal duplicity
Of colorado nitzaards and polaric electricity.

And if he proves successing rest assured that Mr. Ven-

of all six suches.

Patent rights have been recently secured in this country for an invention which consists in making a type of novel textiles cailed diamantes. By this invention, sparking particles of crystalline or metalic materials are sprintled in paterns upon any kind of textile, thus embediating the ratios and giving it an appearance that it is proposed shall be termed diamants.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE AT WAR

AN ANCIENT PARISH IN CONNECTIOUS RENT WITH DISCORD,

The New Rector Institute on Communion Every Sabbath and Services Twice Every Day in the Week-Fifteen Members Expelled.

NEWTOWN, Conn., April 23 .- There is an open rupture between the Rev. H. W. Haskins of the Trinity Episcopal Church of this town and his parishioners, the rector having recently attempted to expel fifteen leading members of the church for an alleged libel upon himself. The libel was contained in a petition to the clerk of the parish, alleging that the pastoral conduct of the rector had been such as to cause serious dissensions in the parish, and to alienate a large part of the members of the church. and calling upon the clerk, for these reasons, to issue a call for a special parish meeting to consider the expediency of calling upon the rector to resign. The special meeting called for was held, the resolutions asking the pastor's resignation were passed unanimously, and now the issue between the two parties is whether the disaffected element shall prevail in their desire to rid the church of its pastor or whether the decree of expulsion pronounced by him shall hold good and himself be retained. The disaffected ones have appealed to the Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, but his decision has

not as yet been made public.

Trinity Church is the oldest and, outside of the cities, the largest and wealthlest Episcopal church in Western Connecticut, Its history dates back anterior to the days of the Revolution, and, having always kept pace in its growth with the progress of the times, it has not only overshadowed the other denominations in Newtown, but has always maintained its ancient prestige among the churches of Fairfield County. Its last rector, the Rev. Dr. Marble, officiated in the church over twenty years, and was retired a little less than two years ago on account of age, on a yearly salary of \$500. This, at least, was the sum voted to him by the parish, although the Doctor, on account of some opposition, refused to accept it. He was beloved and revered by his parishionors, and it was well understood that he should always be well cared for. His successor, the Roy. Mr. Episcopal church in St. Albans, Vt. He parted from his congregation there, as his farewell sermon shows, on very bad terms, and Trinity Church paid the expenses of his removal. He entered upon his duties as rector of Trinity Farish in the fall of 1878. The first close of having the communion every Sabbath, instead of on the first Sabath in each month, as had formerly been the custom in that church, and is still the custom in most of the Episcopal church in Sabath, in each month, as had formerly been the custom in that church, and is still the custom in most of the Episcopal churches. The rector's new departure was thought to Indicate a tendency to ritualism, all-budget of the communion of the custom in the cust

that's In you.

On Good Friday each of the fifteen signers to the petition received a notice that he was expelled for making libellous statements against the rector. At the parish meeting on Easter Monday they were refused a vote or a voice in the proceedings by the rector, and appealed to Bishop Williams. His decision is to be rendered.

The Voting Masses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The voting eader who, when he goes to Washington will not w them out, a statesman who has a comprehensive group of public questions, and an executive officer to whom the neople's welfare would be dearer than the read will any politicians whatsoever. And the volum masses of be Democratic party are infinitely more powerful than if the politicians and papers that now more present an the politicians and papers that now more present them. Mr. Tilden's cause is pre-minerally the people's cause. Even his enemies, in their blind bury, softribute to make it irrestable. Deep don'n in the American lient there is a sense of instact that may not wantonly be anti-med. For three years and more quiet, observant Democrats, men who see no offices and who in also mades have heard the did of trighteened prints from the control and a paneterer of the whole country. They have been first frammary King, the Canal King, the Sidnight more remarkable in the other Kings declare and reflect ate that more no incomstances, forsportly could they be industry to subsport Mr. Tablen. the other fitness decay, could they be industry remarkiness, forsouth, could they be industry out by: Tablen.

And new the people's turn has come, the sayns of whose remaining what there as no mestaking and what they are successfully the remaining with the remaining with the court any one but Samuel J Tablen. Some other will may not any one but Samuel J Tablen. Some other will may have be Mr. Tablen himself, supposing hum to work it have. unit transfer that support
As Jay after day passes, and as one after another of the
new he has betroughed at raised from obscurity decreaum, the hold of Samuel J. Tilden on the masses alone Stranger,
Sundated, misrepresented, persecuted, and proceeded
with a cunning and persecutor with or the Entitle
himself, all the more resolutely will the American
rally to his support.

A NY PERSON WHO ATTENDED A YOUNG I OF A during childhard, June IV, 1882 in terminal and der myserimus electricistances, solitosa HENNY FULL RER, 71 Manuer st., Brooklyn, R. D. The above advertisement, which appeared in all

ing newspaper, is in the interest of Robert P. C. Po-Church in Newark, N. J., to receive \$2.441 plantiff shoard, and to establish his identity as of the detendant. The planting chains that all the was secretly removed and shared, while the